



Save the Children.

USA

PULANG KAMPUNG
The Coming Home Program
Bi-annual Report
(January–June 2003)

Submitted to:
Office of Health, Population and Nutrition
The United States Agency for International Development
(USAID)–Indonesia

I. Grant Information

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|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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| 2 | Total Grant Budget: | US\$ 3,027,750 |
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coming Home Program (CHP) advanced between January 1st and June 30th, 2003 despite resumption of civil war in Aceh. In the first quarter, CHP expanded its operations to 61 villages in the districts of Pidie, Aceh Besar, and Banda Aceh. However, new hostilities and imposition of martial law curtailed operations in the second quarter.

Highlights of this period include:

- Steady Progress toward the Grant's 3 Intermediate Results:
 - To improve access of children to health care, CHP facilitated 12,800 physical examinations between January and June (about 2,136 children were seen every month) by training and mentoring 400 health volunteers and supplying 61 health clinics in Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, and Pidie.
 - To make health policy more responsive, CHP helped 7,000 residents begin to prioritize their health needs and advocate for them; and
 - To increase individual and community responsibility, CHP
 - began delivering Positive Deviance activities and technical assistance to 350 malnourished children in Aceh and over 1200 children outside of Aceh;
 - helped 4,331 children of conflict bond to their communities through regular team activities;
 - assisted 1,491 vulnerable women by providing 665 of them with livelihoods and all of them with business, civic or health education; and
 - assisted 1,212 vulnerable youth by providing 580 of them with livelihoods and all of them with business, health, or civic education. .
- Strengthened Program Strategies: CHP refined strategies to improve midwife skills, to engage community members in decisions and actions affecting their own health, to promote the Positive Deviance Approach, to control Malaria and other major diseases, and to create sustainable community-based health initiatives. It eliminated psychosocial programming for children affected by conflict.
- USAID Partner Linkages: CHP improved the health of Acehnese women and children by adapting the SIAGA model developed by John's Hopkins' Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH).
- Improved Staff Capacity:
 - CHP upgraded staff skills by providing technical assistance in Positive Deviance, the MNH SIAGA model, and structured psychosocial activities for Children of Conflict;
 - CHP upgraded its ability to manage programs by employing the immediate past Chief of the Provincial Health Department as Program Manager and the former Health Advisor to the Governor as a consultant;
 - CHP increased efficiency by streamlining staff to match revised program strategies; and

- CHP built the capacity of local NGOs by partnering with and training 9 of them until further contact with LNGOs was banned by martial law.
- Formidable Constraints: Renewed hostilities between the Government of Indonesia and separatists restricted programming in April and curtailed it in May and June. The ability to partner with LNGOs ended and expatriates were barred from the province. Private diplomacy by Save the Children at local and central levels led the Military Commander of Aceh to give Save the Children, and no other INGO, oral permission in early July to resume limited activities around Banda Aceh and in Simueleu. Formal approval from the military and the police followed later in the month.

For the remainder of the grant period CHP will limit its programs and their geographic reach on the Aceh mainland, but will expand them elsewhere. Positive Deviance activities, community action to improve the health of women and children, and economic opportunities for vulnerable families will continue in the sub-districts of Meuraxa, Syiah Kuala, and Baitussalam. Positive Deviance activities will begin on the island of Simeuleu along with initial efforts to reduce Malaria among children and pregnant women. Outside of Aceh technical assistance will be provided to Positive Deviance activities conducted by Save the Children, other INGOs, and the Department of Health.

DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

1. Program Results

a. Intermediate Result 1 – Increase Access to Healthcare for Women and Children

Helped approximately 2,136 children per month from 61 villages undergo regular physical examinations (See Appendices A and B):

- By teaching 400 health volunteers from the districts of Pidie and Aceh Besar how to provide basic services at monthly village health clinics (Among other things, health volunteers learned how to communicate to mothers the importance of immunizations and nutrition, how to identify health problems, how to identify resources to solve the problems, how to mobilize village members to take responsibility for their health, how to take health histories of patients, and how to report those data to sub-district health officials);
- By mentoring 600 village health volunteers from the districts of Pidie, Aceh Besar, and Banda Aceh at monthly meetings (Among other things, health volunteers learned about the importance of childhood immunizations, Vitamin A, nutritious food, exclusive breastfeeding, communication skills, diarrhea treatment, and management of other illnesses common to children under the age of 5);
- By supplying medical equipment and supplies to 61 village health posts in Pidie, Aceh Besar, and Banda Aceh (Among other things, village health posts received scales to weigh babies and pregnant women, stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs and pumps, syringes, text books, recording materials, bowls, and hygiene articles. Each kit was delivered to, and signed for by, a village leader. Volunteer health workers staffing the village health post were taught how to maintain the material

- and were given a list of persons allowed to use materials and supplies. Provision was made for disposal of used supplies. Regular monitoring of usage occurred through monthly meetings between SCF staff and village health post volunteers.); and
- By providing inducements at monthly village health clinics to encourage mothers to bring their children for check-ups.

b. Intermediate Result 2 – Make Healthcare Policy More Responsive to Local Needs

Helped about 7,000 residents of Aceh Besar begin to prioritize their health needs and advocate for them (See Appendices A and B):

- By developing an implementation method that blends a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention approach to help communities assess and prioritize local health needs with a MNH Desa SIAGA and PATH ASUH approach to help communities design and advocate strategies to achieve health priorities; and
- By socializing this method to stakeholders in 14 villages;

c. Intermediate Result 3 – Empower communities, families, women, and children to take responsibility for their health

- Positive Deviance: Helped 350 malnourished children in Aceh and over 1200 outside of Aceh (See Appendices A and B):
 - By operating Nutrition Education Rehabilitation Sessions (NERS) in 4 villages of Syiah Kuala (Aceh Besar) for 200 malnourished children until the NERS were suspended by martial law in May and June (Each NERS brings together mothers of malnourished children with mothers of well-nourished children from the same village and of the same social and economic status. The latter mothers share their good feeding, caring, hygienic, and healthcare habits with other mothers in daily meal and health education sessions over a two-week period. Each NERS is followed by two weeks of practice at home. This cycle is repeated 6 times over 6 months.)
 - By preparing a NERS in 2 villages of Tangse (Pidie) for 60 Mothers and 150 malnourished children that subsequently was suspended because of hostilities;
 - By creating in January an information network that has since held 7 monthly meetings and circulated monthly publications among 7 international organizations in Indonesia performing Positive Deviance (PATH, MCI, WVI, PCI, CARE, SCUS, and CRS);
 - By providing technical assistance to the same IOs, local NGOs, and the Department of Health;
 - By sharing lessons learned between Positive Deviance sites in Aceh, Jakarta, and Cianjur; and
 - By hosting 2 series of workshops conducted by international Positive Deviance experts, Jerry and Monique Sternin.

- The first series of workshops was held in Cianjur and Banda Aceh between January 10th and 17th, to improve NERS managed by 6 INGOS for 300 children. Monique Sternin taught INGOS to plan menus based on locally-available foods, practical ways to measure food, ways to split portions, and ways to teach mothers parenting skills and early childhood development techniques. This led to further collaboration between INGOS and the local health department. As a result, the local government is incorporating the Positive Deviance Approach into its fiscal year 2004 plan to pilot a model program to help children also at risk of anemia and goiter.
 - The second series of workshops was held in Jakarta between May 25th and 29th to assist NERS managed by 6 IOs and to explore extension of Positive Deviance to combat human trafficking. It is hoped that positive parenting habits in families whose children do not submit to prostitution can be taught to at risk groups. Positive habits include replicable methods to supplement family income and better income management.
- Assistance to Children of Conflict: Helped 4,331 children (See Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F):
 - By providing weekly team-building activities in 61 communities (Activities included: non-formal education in basic science, music, drawing, painting, drama, and morals; team sports, cultural field trips; festivals; competitions designed to stimulate free expression; publication of monthly bulletins; English instruction; education about children's rights; and creation and operation of an 830-volume library); and
 - By developing structured psychosocial activities to reduce post-traumatic stress among children that ultimately had to be abandoned because of resumption of hostilities.
- Assistance to Vulnerable Women: Helped 1,491 vulnerable women and their families (See Appendices A, B, F, G, J, and K):
 - By providing 665 mothers with skills and material resources to establish livelihoods in food processing (e.g., fried coconut, shrimp crackers, tempe making, cookies baking), agriculture, and poultry farming; and
 - By strengthening the assertiveness of mothers through non-formal education, publication of bi-monthly bulletins about women's issues, regular supports groups and focus groups to discuss Gender Equality, Maternal and Child Health, Women's Rights, Reproductive Health, and business issues.
- Assistance to Vulnerable Youth: Helped 1,212 vulnerable youth (See Appendices A, B, H, I, J, and K):
 - By providing 580 adolescent men and women with skills and material resources to establish livelihoods as motorcycle mechanics, welders, poultry farmers, wire-fence fabricators, and chili farmers;

- By creating 10 Youth Associations spread over the districts of Pidie (4 in Tangse), Aceh Besar (1 in Lamteuba, 1 in Lampanah, 2 in Baitussalam, and 1 in Pulo Aceh), and Banda Aceh (1 for Mueraska and Syiah Kuala) to teach leadership, business and management skills, social and community development methods, gender equality, reproductive health, and tolerance for human rights, and by hosting traditional dance, art, and sports competitions; and
- By conducting a 12-episode radio campaign against drugs.

2. Strengthened Program Strategies

CHP staff members reviewed programs in March. They applied two years of lessons learned to clarify the optimal activities needed to achieve the 3 intermediate results called for by the grant.

CHP retained outside assessors in April and May to identify future program directions. They recommended that CHP

- Increase birth training for midwives;
- Increase preparedness for birth delivery emergencies via community-based interventions like SIAGA;
- Provide Family Planning;
- Decrease malnutrition through the Positive Deviance Approach, Vitamin A supplementation, and exclusive breastfeeding;
- Reduce psychosocial trauma among women via increased income generation and educational opportunities;
- Manage Scabies, Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections, Polio and other diseases via an IMCI approach; and
- Improve Health Center practices and facilities.

Current CHP strategies changed to reflect these recommendations. Current CHP strategies improve midwife skills, engage community members in decisions and actions that affect their health, promote the Positive Deviance Approach, control Malaria and other major diseases, and create sustainable community-based health initiatives. They no longer provide psychosocial programming for children affected by conflict. The evolution of CHP strategies is contained in Appendix L.

3. USAID Partner Linkages

CHP has collaborated with John's Hopkins' Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH) for the past two and one half months. Efforts have focused on ways to galvanize village residents to take responsibility for their own healthcare and to improve midwife skills.

Collaboration began in April when CHP approached MNH about adapting its SIAGA community mobilization model to improve the health of children and pregnant women in Aceh. Conversations in Jakarta led to a 3-day workshop in April in Banda

Aceh for CHP staff and members of DOH and to a 5-day visit to Cirebon in May to see SIAGA applied at various sites. These trainings produced an operational plan and budget to pilot an adapted SIAGA model in three sub-districts of Aceh Besar: Pulo Aceh, Baitussalam, and Lampanah/Lamteuba. The pilot began in May, but was interrupted by imposition of martial law.

CHP and MNH also discussed ways to improve midwife skills. Plans call for creation of a model clinic in Aceh and a cadre of well-trained Acehnese midwife clinical trainers who will transfer their skills to other midwives through trainings at the model clinic. Discussions are ongoing and hopefully will result in a formal Memorandum of Understanding in early August, assuming CHP receives formal approval to resume activities in Aceh.

4. Capacity

CHP increased the competence of its staff by providing technical assistance. Members of the Positive Deviance team were trained by Jerry Sternin at Cianjur in January and again in Jakarta in May, by Randa Wilkerson-Bouvier in Aceh in April and May and in Cianjur in June. Members of the SIAGA team were trained by MNH (SIAGA) staff in Banda Aceh in April and by MNH and PATH (ASUH) staff in Cirebon in May. Members of the Children in Conflict team were trained by the internationally-renowned child psychologist Neil Boothby in Nepal in May and again in Jakarta in June.

CHP upgraded its management capacity. In April the former Chief Health Advisor to the Governor and Chief of the Provincial Health Department, Dr. T. Hanafiah, was retained to provide technical assistance to the health unit and to liaise with local authorities. In June successful negotiations began to hire the immediate past Chief of the Provincial Health Department, Dr. Cut Idawani, as resident Program Manager of CHP while expatriates are barred by martial law.

CHP increased staff efficiency. At the end of June the former Director of CHP, Dr. Thomas Straega, resigned. The formerly expatriate positions of Program Manager and Program Director were merged into one expatriate position. It also was felt that having a Senior Health Advisor position, based out of Jakarta and significantly assisting the Aceh program (note, this position will also support other activities, such as the upcoming Saving Newborn Lives, Street Children and new health program development) would add technical value to that program. Identification of this position is now underway. In addition, about 10 national staff positions were eliminated, in order to match the strengthened strategies produced by the assessments performed in March, April, and May.

Finally, CHP built the capacity of local partners. Between January and June, CHP used 9 NGOs to conduct various aspects of its Children's Women's and Youth programs (e.g., YDUA, YAB, Al Adnin, Ibnu Hasiym, Matahari, PUGAR, BKPSM, BPSM, and YASMA). It also worked with a 10th NGO, PULIH, to develop

structured psychosocial activities for Children affected by Conflict. A formal training Program also was designed to build the program operation and management skills of the 4 LNGOs that CHP hoped would continue its strengthened strategies during the last half year of the program. However, further association with and training of LNGOs ended when the Military Commander of Aceh promulgated two regulations in late June that prohibited INGOs from implementing through LNGOs.

5. Constraints

Separatist attacks on an INGO in April and outbreak of civil war in May and June severely constrained CHP activities during the second quarter of 2003.

- The geographic scope of operations changed. In April heightened security risks prompted CHP to pull back operations from Pidie and the outer reaches of Aceh Besar to the immediate environs of Banda Aceh. In May and June all activities ceased when martial law annulled the civil rules INGOs had used to travel in Aceh;
- The method of implementing programs changed.
 - Regulations published by the Military Command of Aceh in late June prevent INGOs from implementing programs through LNGOs.
 - A Presidential Decree and interpretive regulations require INGOs to coordinate activities through the Military Command of Aceh.
- The management of programs changed. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs barred CHP's Program Director, and other expatriate staff and consultants, from working in Aceh for the duration of hostilities.

Despite these restrictions, Save the Children resumed limited activities in the immediate environs of Banda Aceh in early July. Private diplomacy at local and central governmental levels in June led the Military Command of Aceh to grant permission. Save the Children is the only INGO that has gained this privilege. Formal approval from the Military Command and the National Police followed in July.

FUTURE PLANS

For the remainder of the grant period CHP will limit its programs and their geographic reach on the Aceh mainland, but will expand them elsewhere. To the extent allowed Positive Deviance activities, community action to improve the health of women and children, and economic opportunities for vulnerable families will continue in the sub-districts of Meuraxa, Syiah Kuala, and Baitussalam. Positive Deviance activities to address nutritional health issues will begin on the island of Simeuleu along with efforts to reduce Malaria among children and pregnant women. Outside of Aceh technical assistance will be provided to Positive Deviance activities conducted by Save the Children, six other INGOs, and the Department of Health. Details of these plans are

contained in the Contingency Plan that Save the Children submitted to USAID in early July (see Appendix M).

Appendix A
Total Beneficiaries of CHP
January 2003 to June 2003

	2003						TOTAL
	Women	Youth	Children (6 – 19 YO)	<5 children	Health Volunteers	Stakeholders	
Direct							
<i>Health</i>							
<i>Health Policy Prog.</i>						175	175
<i>Physical Health Prog.</i>				2136/mo.	400		2536
<i>Women Prog.</i>	703						703
<i>Youth Prog.</i>		109					109
<i>Children Prog.</i>			3731				3731
<i>Positive Dev. Prog.</i>				350			350
LNGO Sub-grant							
<i>Matahari</i>	184		61				245
<i>Pugar</i>	98						98
<i>BKPSM</i>	195	549					744
<i>BPSM</i>	311	183	150				644
<i>YASMA</i>		191					191
<i>Al Adnin</i>		180					180
<i>YAB</i>			164				164
<i>YDUA</i>			189				189
<i>Ibnu Hasyim</i>			130				130
Total	1491	1212	4331	2486	400	175	10189

**Youth and women involved in income generation activities
January 2003 through June 2003**

		2003
Beneficiaries		Income Generation
Women		
	<i>Direct</i>	40
	<i>Matahari</i>	84
	<i>PUGAR</i>	35
	<i>BKPSM</i>	195
	<i>BPSM</i>	311
Total women		665
Youth		
	<i>Direct</i>	-
	<i>YASMA</i>	45
	<i>Al Adnin</i>	-
	<i>BKPSM</i>	407
	<i>BPSM</i>	128
Total youth		580

**Appendix B
Direct implementation
Period : Jan 02 – June 03**

No	Activities	Timeline	Beneficiaries
HEALTH POLICY			
1	Conducted a meeting with Local authorities DOH to socialize the idea of creating Health Advisory Board (HAB) in order to empower community to have a say in encouraging health policy to be more responsive to the local needs	24 April 03	SC staff, Head of DOH
2	Conducted a series of meeting with stake holders in Pulo Aceh,	27 April – 1 May 03	113 participants met to assist

	Lampanah/Lamteuba, and Tangse to socialize the concept of HAB. They were attended by Puskesmas Staff, Village/Mukim leaders, Camat, Religious leaders, and local community members		residents of 7 target villages on Pulo Aceh; 33 participants met to assist residents of 8 target villages in Tangse; 5 participants met to assist residents of 5 target villages in Lampanah/Lamteuba.
3	A consultant from MNH visited Pulo Aceh to see the possibility to adopt SIAGA model and combine it with HAB concept.	1 May 03	
4	Organized a workshop on SIAGA model to SC staffs, DOH and partner. It was facilitated by MNH	28 – 30 April 03	6 staffs, 8 DOH staff (Provincial, district, and Puskesmas)
5	Sent 5 key staff to see SIAGA in action in Cirebon, West java	8 – 13 May 03	5 staffs
6	Changed target area to Pulo Aceh, Lampanah/Lamteuba, and Baitussalam because of threat of war. Socialized the concept of SIAGA to Local Authorities (House of Representative, Camat of Pulo Aceh Sub district, Ulema Association, DOH)	19 – 23 May 03	
7	Reduced target area again to 2 villages of Meuraksa, 3 villages of Syiah Kuala, and 9 villages of Baitussalam as a result of civil war. Explained SIAGA model to civic, military and police authorities of these 3 sub-districts and obtained permission to operate	Late June 03	Met with approximately 9 civic, military, and police leaders of approximately 7,000 residents of 14 villages to explain SIAGA approach and obtained permission to use it
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (Jan –June 2003)		175 leaders of 34 communities representing approximately 17000 residents (an average of 500 people per village); however, only 7000 residents ultimately will receive SIAGA approach because of martial law restrictions	
PHYSICAL HEALTH			
8	Basic Posyandu service training for Health Kaders in Tangse and Lampanah/ Lamteuba	January – March 03	400 kaders from Tangse and lampanah/ lamteuba
9	Facilitated Monthly Kader Meetings which at the same time serve as in-service training as well. In the meeting, participants discussed about Immunization, Diarrhea management, ARI, Exclusive breastfeeding, and child nutrition	On monthly basis	Approximately 150 – 170 health kaders in Pulo Aceh, Lampanah/ Lamteuba attended every month
10	Supported Monthly Posyandu		2136 < 5 children every month
11	Distributed Posyandu kits to 61 villages in six impact areas (List of details can be seen in the appendix)	February – April 03	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (Jan – Jun 03)		400 health volunteers & 2136 < 5 children per month or 12,816 examinations over 6 months	

CHILDREN			
12	Organized team building activities such as sport, games, drawing, telling story, painting, writing, reciting poetry, handicraft, and recreation	Since December 02- present	3731
13	Sent two staffs and 2 LNGO staff (YAB and YDUA) to attend Data Base Training for Street Children Program	February 03	4 persons (2 staff and 2 LNGO staff)
14	Sent Psychosocial officer to attend Psychosocial training in Nepal	May 03	2 persons(1 SC staff and 1 PULIH staff)
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (Jan – Jun 03)		3731 children	
YOUTH			
15	Facilitated Youth Monthly Meeting	Regular	109 youths
16	Created Youth Activity Center in all impact areas (Tangse, Lampanh/ Lamteuba, Pulo Aceh, Baitussalam, Syiah Kuala, and Meuraxa)	January – February 03	10 YAC were created
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (Jan – Jun 03)		109 youth	
WOMEN			
17	Discussion on Mother and Child Healthcare in Alue Naga	15 Jan 03	40 women
18	Training on making u neulheu (fried coconut), milk fish presto and Shrimp Crispy for women in Syiah Kuala	27 Jan 03	20 women
	Distributed start up materials for U neulheu and milk fish	15 Feb 03	
	Discussion on Business plan for U Neulheu, Milkfish Presto, and Shrimps Crispy marketing in Syiah Kuala	24 Feb 03	
19	Workshop on Information Dissemination among women and village leader in Baitussalam and Syiah kuala	26 – 28 Feb 03	41 women
20	Discussion on Women’s Right in Baitussalam and Syiah Kuala	29 Feb 03	30 women attended
21	Discussion on Women Right in Gugop & Bl. Situngkoh village of Pulo Aceh	1 March 03	20 women
22	Created Peer Group for women in Pulo Aceh	8 February 03	21 women
23	Created Peer Group for women in Baitussalam and Syiah kuala	2 March 03	30 women
24	Socialized women activities to Women support Group in Baitussalam and Syiah Kuala	10 Mar 03	25 women participated
25	Discussion on Women Reproductive Health in 10 villages in Baitussalam, Syiah Kuala, and Pulo Aceh	10 – 30 March 03	Approximately 400 women attended
26	Training on Business Plan and Marketing in Pulo Aceh (second phase)	29 april 03	27 women attended
27	Training on Business Plan and Marketing in Syiah Kuala	8 may 03	30 women

28	Sewing Course (Bed cover, Curtain) for women in Syiah Kuala	5- 17 May 03	10 women
	Training on Business Plan and Marketing for Sewing Group in syiah Kuala	5 May 03	
29	Sewing Course (Bed cover, Curtain) for women in Baitussalam. The course could not be done continuously due to the uncertainty whether INGO may operate or not. So the course which is planned for 10 day is still 5 days left.	19, 26, 27 May &2, 3 June 03	10 women
	Training on Business Plan and Marketing for sewing Group in Baitussalam	19 May 03	
30	Workshop on Information Dissemination among women and village leader in Pulo Aceh	27- 29 March 03	18 women
31	General Training about market analysis & Business Plan in Pulo Aceh	30 March 03	18 women
32	Collected Material for Women Bulletin	Jan- march 03	
33	Established Women Bulletin	May 03	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (Jan – Jun 03)		703 women	
POSITIVE DEVIANCE			
34	Sent 2 staff to Semper Atas ,Jakarta (AULIA NERS site) and Gekbrong, West Java (PATH NERS site) to see Positive Deviance project . The experience will be very helpful in the project implementation in Aceh	January – February 03	2 staff
35	Sent two staffs to Monique sternint consultancy on Nutrition and PD M&E design in jakarta	January 03	2 staff
36	Recruited 3 personnel dedicated for Positive Deviance (1 for Coordinator, 2 for field staffs)	March 03	
37	Prepared for NERS for 150 malnourished kids in Tangse that was later switched to Syiah Kuala due to hostilities.	March 03	150 malnourished kids of under five years old
38	Started NERS for 200 malnourished kids in 4 hamlet in Alue Naga village of Syiah Kuala sub district, Aceh Besar. The NERS which had been started for six days then had to be suspended because of Martial Law Imposition . Regarding to this situation, SC considered to restart NERS when the situation improved.	May 03	200 Malnourished kids of 1-3 Years old
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		350 malnourished children & 23 health volunteers	

Appendix C
LNGO, YDUA

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regularly, three times a week children play games based on the local culture , using simulation and role-play techniques. Organized activities promoted children creativity (e.g. drawing, making toys from hard paper)	June 02 to May 03	On average 45 children attended each of the activities
2	Groups of children are gathering also 3 times a week for Non-formal education study . Two facilitators help them to improve knowledge and skills in basic science, art, sport and moral values.	As above	80 children (including 35 girls)
3	YDUA provided Library Service for children participating in activities. This library includes 830 titles (20 % science books, 30 % school text-books, 30 % story-books and 20% children's bulletins or magazines) Books are stored in the YDUA office and services are supervised by a qualified librarian.	As above	Every month, approximately 80 - 227 children use the library facilities
4	Groups of children are gathering also 3 times a week for Non-formal education study . Two facilitators help them to improve knowledge and skills in basic science, art, language, sport and moral values.	As above	106 children (including 91 girl) with 2 YDUA staff members
5	'Children Media' – information about activities including samples of children's work are publicized in "Koran Rakyat" bulletin. The bulletin has been published twice a month.	August 02 to May 03 (twice a month)	The paper was distributed to government institutions and NGOs
6	Regularly, two times a week children play games based on the local culture , using simulation and role-play techniques. Organized activities promoted children creativity (e.g. making toys from hard paper, read poetry).	Jun 02 to May 03	106 children
7	Sport activities – using instrument to motivate children to play sport (volley ball, baseball, traditional sport)	As above	20 children
8	Children creativity - to encourage and promoted children activity (e.g. drawing, play drama, singing).	Jan 03	64 children
9	Study tour – expected children to appreciate the last historical product also motivate children to exemplify the values of heroism in the past.	Jan 03	64 children
10	Participatory monitoring and Evaluation	Feb 03 and May 03	It involved children, parents, and LNGOs
11	Drug and Sex Education	Mar 03	83 adolescents (inc. 43 girls) attended the discussion

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		189 children - 6 to 19 YO (This number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix D LNGO, YAB

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular sports activities organized in the 'open house', in fields and beaches	June 02 – June 03	51 (inc. 6 girls)
2	Regular art and cultural events have been organized in the 'Open House' and in recreational areas to master children's talents in art (music, drawing, painting and drama). Qualified trainers prepared children for various contests and public performances.	As above	164 children (inc. 52 girls)
3	Street Children were given a chance to read, write, and master their talents through non formal education .	As above	On average 50 children
4	Open house for children activity – to facilitate education for children in many types by provision English course, other information which is related to knowledge and science (e.g. music, drama, traditional dance).	Jan – June 03	40- 60 children.
5	YAB organized 2 field trips to places of children interest (beach, museum) in 2003. The events increase important sense of togetherness.	January 03	79 children
		April 03	69 Children (15 girls)
6	YAB conducted together with street children the Participatory Evaluation of the program formulating the following recommendations: better understanding of program vision and mission, better selection of facilitators and organization of activities, better supervision and well established indicators of positive outcomes.	January 03	14 street children
7	YAB facilitated street children publish the first up to the fourth edition of ' Suara Anak Bangsa Bulletin '. The paper raises community awareness about street children exploitation and abuse. It also promotes children's creativity.	January 03, March 03 and May 03	250 copies of each edition were disseminated to Acehnese schools and NGOs working on Children's issues
8	Education about Children Right Convention (2 nd phase)	March 03	64 children
9	Recreational activities	Jan and April 03	60 – 70 children

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		164 children (Number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same children participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix E
LNGO, Ibnu Hasyim

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular non formal education activities where children that do not attend regular school can learn to read, write and receive moral messages	Since Jul. 2002 2 x a week	130 children participated
2	Children can use books provided by sub-grant supported library . The books cover basic sciences and creative art subjects (paintings, drawings)	As above	As above
3	Routine sports activities	As above	As above
4	“ Healthy Environment ” program sensitizes children to community health issues	As above	As above
5	Recreational Education, Going to the beach and visiting historical beach	March 16,03	110 Children (inc. 50 girls) + 5 parents
6	Peace Education	Since Jul 02 2x a week	85 – 100 Children
7	Traditional arts (Rebana)	Since March 2x a week	18 girls
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		130 children (This number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same children participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix F
LNGO, Matahari

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
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No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Women conduct regular bi-weekly meetings to discuss implementation issues and to strengthen target groups. The program has identified some women's problems as well as solutions.	July 02 – June 03	147 women
2	Non-formal education (study package) to increase knowledge of basic arithmetic, reading and writing.	Weekly (July 02 – June 03)	27 women and 24 children
3	Women are encouraged to express their feelings and share experiences and knowledge of interest to women in a bi monthly ' KEU DROE ' bulletin.	Bi-monthly	50 LNGO staff members & 125 women
4	Working groups organized the exhibition of their products in Banda Aceh during the Independence Day Fair. The initiative has been continued in impact area location as an ' Information stall ' where community can learn about program activities and borrow books on subject related. Easy accessibility makes this form attractive for many village women.	Since August 2002	On average 154 women used displayed materials.
5	Cooperative 'Cahaya' . Facilitated the establishment, teach them to be able to manage the cooperative named 'Koperasi Cahaya' and create their own simple account book	Ongoing	112 women
6	Financial Training to equip women with financial management skill to enable them to manage their saving group	Every month	12 women
7	Traditional Art and Drama Exercise. The women and children have been coached then performed their skill in the Public show staged at the end of program.	Weekly	52 persons (15 women and 37 youth)
8	Discussion on Women and Children's Right. It aimed at in order to increase people awareness on the rights of women and Children		138 women
9	Stage Public show called ' Panggung Hiburan Rakyat '. The show was presenting traditional dances, drama, and poetry by women and children who involved in the program, and also street children musical group.	May 4, 2003	Meuraksa Community, Local stakeholders, LNGOs
10	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It was located in one of villager's house. In the meeting Matahari together with the community evaluate the one year intervention of Matahari in partnering with Save The Children.	May 7, 2003	52

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
11	Derivative Income Generation Training. 100 women that Matahari gave livelihoods to in 2002 trained and helped another 84 women to start livelihoods in cake baking and other forms of food processing.		84 women
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		184 women and 61 children (These numbers are not sums of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix G LNGO, PUGAR

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Training on Making Dodol Cake (phase 2)	5 June 2003	20 women
2	Oyster and Milk Fish Cultivation Training (phase 2)	3-4 June 03	15 women
3	Discussion on Maternal and Child Health	15 January 03	20 women
		2 June 03	55 women
4	Routine Meeting of Oyster Group discussing about implementation issue and problems faced	Monthly(December 02 – June 03)	10 - 19 women
5	Setting and preparation for Oyster Intercrop Farming Location	25 Jan 03	7 women
6	Routine Meeting of Dodol Group discussing about implementation issue and problems faced	Monthly(December 02 – June 03)	8 - 12 women from Lambada Village
7	Discussion on Gender Equity phase I for Lambada village	25 February 03	46 women
8	Three Monthly meeting discussing about implementation issue and problem faced in the field.	March and June 03	5 - 10 women attended
9	Discussion about the importance of Education for children	26 & 28 April 2003	98 women attended
10	Discussion on Gender Equality phase 2	29 May 03	60 women attended
11	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	6 June 03	60 women

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		98 women (This number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix H
LNGO, YASMA

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular Weekly meetings to discuss and share implementation problems. Meetings serve as in-service training on management and organization. Following discussions a proposal for a pre-school center for children was prepared and submitted to the local authorities	Each week from August 02 to June 03	25 – 50 youth attended the discussion weekly. (10 Girls and 15 boys)
2	Meeting with Duck Breeding Group to set up the preparation for distribution of ducks	1 – 7 Jan 03 & 30 – 31 Mar 03	25 youth (18 girls) & 45 Youth (33 girls)
3	Bring young duck from B. Aceh to Pulo Aceh and located them in Gugop village	18 & 25 Jan 03	
4	The Distribution of Duck (it was distributed in three phases)	February 03	45 Youth (33 girls)
5	Purchased and distributed sport materials (1 volley ball, 1 netting, and 1 set of sport custom)	February 03	
6	Sport Development (Volley Ball Tournament)	11 – 13 march 03	114 Youth (19 clubs from 12 villages)
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		191 youth (This number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix I
LNGO, Al Adnin

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular Weekly meetings to discuss and share implementation problems. Meetings serve as in-service training on management and organization	Each week since August 2002	At least 37 youth (inc. 21 girls) attended the discussion weekly.
2	Al Adnin together with village youth established a traditional dance group , and provided support materials and a qualified trainer. The group continues exercises twice a week.	Since 30 September 2002	15 girls
3	Youth established a volleyball team and a football team that practices twice a week and has a professional coach.	Since 30 September 2002	23 boys
4	Traditional Art Coaching	2 x a week	15 girls
5	Sport Coaching	2 x a week	
6	Sport Competition (Foot ball and Volley ball)	4 – 19 Jan 03	57 – 70 Youth
7	Monthly Meeting	Monthly	17 – 31 youth (inc. 27 girls)
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		180 youth (This number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix J
LNGO, BKPSM (Tangse)

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Beronjong fences Training (Youth). the training was organized in 2 phases	Jan and April 03	162 Youth (inc. 77 girls)

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
2	Tempe Chip Training (women)	19 – 22 jan 03	52 of 54 planned
3	Leadership Training (Youth)	28 – 31 Jan 03	101 Of 108 planned (52 girls)
4	Welding Training (Youth)	16 jan – 6 Feb 03	15 of 16 planned
5	Youth Monthly Meeting (Pagar Beronjong)	Feb - June 03	27 - 150 youth attended
6	Training Motorcycle Reparation (Youth)	19 Feb – 11 march 03	17 Of 16 planned
7	Intensive Chili Training (Women)	Dec 02 & March 03	48 women
8	Initial Meeting (Conflict Affected Women)	4 March 03	60 women
9	Establish Youth activity Center	7 March 03	27 youth (17 girls)
10	Women monthly meeting (Intensive Chili Group)	February to June 03	39 – 50 women participated in each meeting
11	Poultry Training and Distribute Live Stocks for 65 Conflict Victim widows	22 & 26 march 03	65 women
12	Women monthly meeting (Tempe Chip Group)	February – June 03	44 women
13	Distributed Duck/ Chickens to Conflict affected women	13 – 27 May 03	65 women
14	Distributed support material to Intensive Chili Farming	April 2003	48 women
15	Distributed support material to Tempe chip group	April 2003	52 women

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
16	Provided Traditional Dance's Custom (Laweut)	April 03	30 youth
17	Foot ball Tournament	23 April 03	136 youth
18	Distributed start up materials of Beronjong fences phase II	8 May 03	60 youth (32 boys & 28 girls)
19	Provided Costumes for Traditional Art: Rapa'I and Seudati	2 May 03	48 Rapa'I & 20 Seudati
20	Distributed Costume for Laweut group	22 May 03	40 youth
21	Family Garden. Distributed seeds of vegetables for Family Garden activity	1- 24 May 03	30 women
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		549 youth and 195 women (These numbers are not the sums of participants in all activities because many of the same people participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix K
LNGO BPSM Lamteuba

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Support early Childhood Education	January – June 03	Approximately 50 children (boys and girls)
2	Fish Farming Training	January 03	39 youth
3	Leadership and Management Training (Youth)	24 – 25 Jan 03	35 of 39 planned Youth (7 girls)
4	Beronjong Fences Training (Youth)	14 – 21 Jan 03	15 youth

5	Intensive Chili Training (Youth)	January 03	39 Youth (1 girl)
6	Baking Training (two phases)	14 – 15 Jan 03	85 women
7	Tempe, Tofu Making Training (Beans Food Processing) two phases	22-23 Feb & 13 – 15 March 03	78 women
8	Distribute Support Working material for Tempe and Tofu group	20 – 22 feb 03	30 women
9	Livestock/ Poultry training (Youth)	5 March 03	35 Youth (4 girl)
10	Kompos Production Training	17 – 23 April 03	70 women
11	Sewing Training for women	March 03	13 women
12	Literacy Class	March – June 03	20 youth
13	Family Garden Training	23 – 24 April 03	65 women
14	Purchased and Distributed school pack consist of school uniforms, shoes, books and bags) to 100 children in need	April 03	100 children
15	Women monthly meeting	monthly	40 – 50 women attended every month
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		183 youth, 311 women and 150 children (Number is not the sum of participants in all activities because many of the same children participated in multiple activities. This is best estimate of the local NGO of the total number of different individuals who were served.)	

Appendix L
Evolution of CHP Strategies as a result of March, April, May Assessments

Sector	USAID Intermediate Result	Initial Strategy	Problems with Initial Strategy (Lessons Learned)	Enhancements to Initial Strategy	Rationale	Place
Health Policy	Make health policy more responsive to local needs	Create health committees in every village	Not linked to DOH at mukim, sub-district, or district levels; imposed rather than grown from the ground-up; disempowering to the extent it asks people to cede individual power to another body; not sustainable to the extent it requires maintenance of another structure; duplicative, confusing, and competitive to extent SIAGA will create village committees and task forces	Pilot an adapted version of CDC's and NACCHO's field-tested MAPP model (as a component of the SIAGA model being piloted in the Physical Health sector) to enable village residents to identify their health priorities and convince public health officials that their community's particular situation warrants a particularized health response	Effective (tested model that does not undercut SIAGA); Efficient (dovetails with SIAGA); Equitable (it relies on and enables bottom-up decision making); and Sustainable (turns people into active agents of change rather than passive receptors of decisions by others)	Pulo Aceh and/or Baitussalam if they are safe and permission is given to resume activities
Physical Health	Increase access of vulnerable women and children to high quality health care	Improve preventive care given at Posyandu by strengthening skills of kaders	Kaders ineffective because they lack skills, economic incentive, and adequate supervision	Continue to educate kaders in combination with expanded education of midwives, and provide follow-up mentoring as components of a SIAGA - based pilot project	Effective (Consistent with lessons learned by UNICEF and by CHP experience to-date, and accommodates shift to more effective midwife paradigm), Efficient (dovetails with professional training required by SIAGA model), Sustainable (done with concurrence and advocacy of rest of SIAGA community members); Equitable (does not cut out kader from health care)	Workshops in Banda Aceh for health workers from 61 villages and follow-up mentoring in suburbs of Banda Aceh

			Posyandu unattractive to target women clients because it is not held at convenient times, does not provide treatment and invasive preventive care as well as non-invasive preventive care, and is perceived to be poor quality	Adapt and pilot a SIAGA-based model that seeks to improve health care by making it the shared responsibility of all community members with assistance from a trained midwife and other resources of the Department of Health, rather than the sole responsibility of the Department of Health (SIAGA)	Effective (tested USAID model); Efficient (coordinated with Health Policy sector activities); Equitable (encourages involvement from all people -- bottom up); and Sustainable (changes people from being passive into advocates of change)	Pulo Aceh and/or Baitussalam if they are safe and permission is given to resume activities (contingency plan)
	Make communities, families, and individuals responsible for their own health	Promote good dietary practices that already exist in the community as a model for other community members to follow (Positive Deviance model)	No substantive problems with model	None	Effective (tested model), Efficient (uses local resources), Sustainable (changes behavior); Equitable (involves entire community)	Syiah Kuala if it is safe and permission is received to resume activities (contingency plan)
Children and Youth affected by Conflict	Make communities, families, and individuals responsible for their own health	Normalize traumatized children-of-conflict through community-based educational, sport, and cultural team activities	Activities too unstructured to produce positive changes in behavior	Adapt to Acehnese context and pilot a model of structured psychosocial activities tested by Robert Macy among children-of-conflict in the Middle East, with the object of institutionalizing those activities to the extent needed		Banda Aceh and Baitussalam if it is safe and permission is received to resume activities (contingency plan)
Vulnerable Women	Make communities, families, and individuals responsible for their own health	Empower women placed at risk by conflict to make healthy decisions by decreasing economic dependency and by stimulating self-confidence	Some activities are inefficient and ineffective because they duplicate those of other sectors and fail to integrate with them	Pilot model that blends activities of the Women and Youth sectors to create village-based income generation projects to fund activities that improve the physical and psychological health of women, children, and youth affected by the conflict	Effective (rational model); Efficient (avoids duplication and capitalizes on synergies among sector activities); Sustainable (creates a community fund to support community activities in all sectors covered by the grant); Equitable (helps all beneficiary groups targeted by grant)	Syiah Kuala if it is safe and permission is received to resume activities (contingency plan)

Vulnerable Youth	Make communities, families, and individuals responsible for their own health	Empower youth placed at risk by conflict to make healthy decisions by decreasing economic dependency and by stimulating self-confidence	Some activities are inefficient and ineffective because they duplicate those of other sectors and fail to integrate with them	Pilot model that blends activities of the Women and Youth sectors to create village-based income generation projects to fund activities that improve the physical and psychological health of women, children, and youth affected by the conflict	Effective (rational model); Efficient (avoids duplication and capitalizes on synergies among sector activities); Sustainable (creates a community fund to support community activities in all sectors covered by the grant); Equitable (helps all beneficiary groups targeted by grant)	Baitussalam if it is safe and permission is received to resume activities (contingency plan)
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Appendix M

Activities Re-started in Aceh in July 2003 with Permission of Military Command

Activities Planned by Save the Children Federation (US)			
Type	Direct Counterpart	Location of Activity	Number of Beneficiaries
Improve community health by making medical care of women and children the shared responsibility of all residents (health policy assessment and plan, blood supply, emergency transportation, emergency fund, notice system) with the assistance of a midwife and other local MOH personnel, rather than the sole responsibility of MOH (adapted from MNH SIAGA)	Ministry of Health (National and Provincial)	Baitussalam, Syiah Kuala, Meuraxa, and Banda Aceh	14 villages
Improve voluntary and institutional local health care system by upgrading maternal and child health (e.g., immunization and disease identification and treatment) skills of village health volunteers (kaders) and village midwives	Ministry of Health (National and Provincial)	Baitussalam, Syiah Kuala, Meuraxa	Midwives serving 61 villages in the districts of Pidie, Aceh Besar and Banda Aceh
Promote diets that result in healthy lives and avoid malnutrition by using sound nutrition practices of some community residents as a model for other community residents (Positive Deviance)	Ministry of Health (National and Provincial)	Syiah Kuala and Simeuleu	200 malnourished children in 4 hamlets in Syiah Kuala and 200 malnourished children on Simeuleu

Work with village institutions to create a coordinating body that supports programs that improve the physical health of women and children, that promote responsible community behavior by children and youth affected by conflict, and that stimulate economic opportunities for women and youth through coordination of volunteers and management of community-operated income generation projects	Ministry of Health (National and Provincial)	Syiah Kuala	3 villages in 1 mukim, about 530 children and 2197 women
Work with local Department of Health and village institutions to teach techniques to prevent Malaria and supplies needed to implement the techniques	Ministry of Health (National and Provincial)	Simeuleu	Villages on Simeuleu with high levels of Malaria and children under 5 years of age